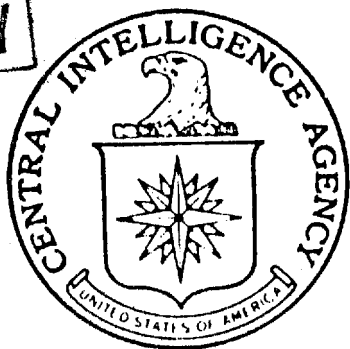


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~98~~



FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

28 SEP 60

Selected news items primarily on
the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest
available foreign press

04 SEP 1960	
DDC <u>48</u>	REV DATE <u>28</u>
CRIG COMP <u>1</u>	BY <u>371691</u>
CRIG CLASS <u>C</u>	PAGES <u>7</u>
JUST <u>1</u>	NEXT REV <u>1</u>
TYPE <u>30</u>	
AUTHI RR <u>100</u>	

Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2430 E St., N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W A R N I N G

THIS MATERIAL CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE
OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS,
TITLE 18, USC, SECS. 793 AND 794, THE TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF
WHICH IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

POLITICAL

SLOVAKIA SEEN AS MODEL FOR OTHERS -- Bratislava, Pravda, 28 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

To obtain an invitation to Slovakia, Sicilian journalists recently sent a letter to the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists inviting a delegation of Slovak journalists to visit Sicily. They [the Sicilians] are especially interested in visiting Slovakia because they see in it a country with many similarities to their own. Until recently, poorly dressed, shoeless, rickety children; primitive dilapidated cottages; hard, poorly paid manual labor; and emigration were a part of the scene in both countries. The Sicilian journalists wish to visit Slovakia so that they can convince themselves, that it is possible to bring an end to the poverty and backwardness of people. They see the socialist industrialization of Slovakia as their example.

The letter of the Sicilian journalists and conversations with guests from other countries, make us personally conscious during these festive days of the fact that the chief contribution of the Slovak National Uprising -- the solution of the Slovak problem -- has an international significance. They fill us with pride that we serve as an example for other countries, nations, areas and that in our present new existence they see their future.

EAST GERMAN ANTIFASCIST MEDAL AWARDED ITALIANS -- Rome, L'Unita, 14 Sep 60

CPYRGHT

In the course of an antifascist demonstration attended by 100,000 persons at August Babel Platz, Berlin, on 13 September, the East German "medal of fighters against fascism" was conferred on many resistance fighters of various countries.

Among these were the following Italians: Nino Zocchi, secretary-general of ANPPPIA (Associazione Nazionale Perseguitati Politici Italiani Antifascisti, National Association of Italian Antifascist Political Persecutees); Alberto Trebbi of Bologna; Ribelle Voccoli of Taranto; Antonio Nisi of Andria; and Giulio Mazzon of Rome. Other Italian antifascists who were awarded the medal but were unable to attend the ceremony are Deputies Giovanni Bottonelli and Fausto Nitti, Senator Ettore Tibaldi, and Alberto Bettini of Reggio Emilia.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

SOCIOLOGICAL

MOST CZECHOSLOVAK WORKERS TO KNOW RUSSIAN BY 1970 -- Prague, Obrana Lidu,
25 Sep 60

CPYRGHT

The 11th All-State LKR (People's Russian Language Courses) Conference will be a further significant landmark in the activity of the LKR. It will initiate on a national scale the 12th year of the LKR and will signify entry into a new, higher stage of development, with the following courageous objective: to reach a position during the course of the next 10 years where the majority of workers in Czechoslovakia will know Russian.

CZECHOSLOVAK, RUMANIAN SCHOOL STATISTICS -- Rome, L'Unita, 15, 16 Sep 60

For the first time in the country's history, school children in Czechoslovakia were given their books and supplies free when schools opened this term. The cost to the government will be about 400 million koruni a year, Prague newspapers report.

Compulsory schooling, up to now 8 years, has been extended to 9; new secondary-school classroom space and equipment has been added to accommodate the expected increased enrollment next year, and 155 new elementary schools have been built.

Rumanian school children also were given their books free: 14 million books to 2,298,000 children attending the present 5,128 seven-year schools. It is reported that there are now 45,000 pupils in the intermediate academic schools (compared to 36,000 in 1959) and 57,000 pupils in the technical schools (compared to 46,000 in 1959). Construction plans for the next 5 years include about 15,000 classrooms (11,000 of them in the rural areas) and more than 500 gymnasiums and laboratories.

PREPARES NEW MINING LAW DRAFT -- Budapest, Banyaszati Lapok, Vol 93, No 9,
Sep 60, pp 630-634

CPYRGHT

The draft of a new mining law which will probably go before the National Assembly in 1960 has been prepared. The introduction contains general regulations pertaining to basic principles set forth by the law, the purpose and force of the law, as well as a summary of the regulations affecting mining. The main part of the law is concerned with mining research and operation and spells out what organs and enterprises may engage in mining operations. Directions for the implementation of the law will be published at the time the law goes into effect.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

ECONOMIC

PRODUCE RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES -- Rome, L'Unita, 16 Sep 60

CPYRGHT

Hungary has begun production of radioactive isotope "Y-90" for medical purposes. Moreover, the Hungarian Central Physical Research Institute has announced the imminent production of other isotopes, including "Bromine 82," "Berium 140," and "Lanthan 140."

PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION, 1960-1961 -- Moscow, Stroitel'stvo Truboprovodov, No 8, Aug 60, pp 1-3

The length of crude-oil, oil-product, and gas lines scheduled for construction and opening by the USSR in 1960 and also in 1961 is greater than the total placed in service in 1959. This, in turn, was greater than the 3,773 kilometers of lines placed in service in 1957.

In 1959, the USSR placed in service 3,790 kilometers of major gas lines and 1,800 kilometers of major crude-oil and oil-product lines, along with 27 compressor and pumping stations. The length of gas lines placed in service in this one year was greater than the total length of such lines placed in service in the 5-year period from 1951 through 1955.

CPYRGHT

The 1960 schedule calls for the construction and opening of 6,384 kilometers of major pipelines, of which 1,200 kilometers of gas lines have already been built and placed in service during the first 6 months. Construction of the Dashava-Minsk and Saratov-Gor'kiy gas lines is nearing completion. More than 5,000 kilometers of major gas, crude-oil, and oil-product lines are scheduled for construction and opening, and 22 compressor and pumping stations are to be built in the second half of 1960.

The 1961 schedule calls for the construction of 7,000 kilometers of major pipelines; more than 6,000 kilometers of this and about 40 compressor and pumping stations are to be built and opened during the year.

Scheduled to go into service during 1961 are the Gor'kiy-Cherepovets gas line, via Ivanovo and Yaroslavl'; the Ivatsevichi-Vil'nyus, Korobki-Storozhevka, and Tashkent-Chimkent gas lines; the Poltava-Kiev section of the Shebelinka-Kiev gas line; the Kaltasy-Ishimbay oil line, via Yazykovo; a second oil line from Al'met'yevsk to Gor'kiy; and the Tatarskaya-Novosibirsk section of the Omsk-Irkutsk oil line.

Construction is also expected to expand at other major pipeline projects such as the gas line that will run from Gazli to the Urals and the oil line that will run from the USSR to oil refining and petrochemical installations in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

GAS CONSUMPTION IN SOVIET CEMENT PLANTS WILL NEARLY QUADRUPLER -- Moscow, Gazovaya Promyshlennost', No 8, Aug 60, p 50

CPYRGHT

Consumption of natural gas in the Soviet cement industry is expected to rise to about 10 billion cubic meters in 1965, as against the 2.5 billion cubic meters used in 1958. The share of gas in the total energy consumption of the industry is expected to reach 60-70 percent.

MILITARY

CONFLICT COMMISSIONS FOR CIVILIAN ARMY EMPLOYEES -- Berlin, Die Volksarmee, 6 Sep 60

CPYRGHT

In almost all military units and installations, the majority of civilian employees of the National People's Army has become organized into socialist brigades. These employees prove daily in this manner that they are able and willing to discuss and settle on their own initiative any social conflicts which may arise at their place of work or in their personal lives.

New conflict commissions will be elected in all enterprise trade union councils of civilian army employees by 31 October 1960 under the supervision of the National People's Army. The new commissions will handle all problems in accordance with the order of 28 April 1960, provided the personal or social conflicts concerned, or the extent of the offense, are not such as to endanger or influence military combat readiness.

EAST GERMAN, POLISH MILITARY OFFICIALS MEET -- Warsaw, Zolnierz Wolnosci, 31 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

On 30 August 1960, a delegation of the [East German] Army Main Political Administration, headed by Lt Col Hans Gossens, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration, was received by Lt Gen (General Broni) Marian Spychalski, Polish Minister of National Defense.

[Comment: Gossens was formerly editor-in-chief of the Border Police weekly Der Grenzpolizist. Following this assignment his name occasionally appeared in various military press organs as author of political articles. This appears to be the first time to FDD's knowledge, that he has been identified in the press as deputy chief of the army's Political Administration.]

* * *

- 4 -

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L